WESTERN RECORDER.

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Narrative

ON THE STATE OF RELIGION

Within the bounds of the General Assembly.

The General Assembly having received reports on the state of religion from seventy Presbyteries, and from the churches with which it holds correspondence, presents the following condensed abstract of intelligence to the churches under its care.

Every year brings tidings of the enlargement of our territory, and increase of our ecclesiastical family. God grant that as our cords lengthen our stakes may be also strengthened, and the bonds of our union be drawn closer and closer. Harmony in doctrine and discipline, generally prevails. differences of a minor sort exist among us, which may occasionally prevent all that fellowship which exists among the spirits of the just made perfect; but we bless the Great Head of the church, that no department of his kingdom on earth, of so large an extent, appears to live in more harmony and brotherly love. Whatever variety of phraseology on doctrinal subjects, or discrepancy of views in government and discipline, may be found existing between individuals or sections of our church, we have yet reason to rejoice that the doctrines of the Bible, as echoed by our Confession of Faith, are substantially taught, and the letter as well as the spirit of our ecclesiastical standard generally maintained.

In less than forty years, through the blessing of the Most High, we have increased from one to sixteen Synods, and from six, to eighty-six Presbyteries—five having been added to our number during the past year.

To enter into minute details, or even to glance at the intelligence received from every Presbytery, would extend this narrative to an unedifying length. A hasty sketch of the prominent features of the church in the respective synods must suffice.

Beginning at the south, in the Synod of *South Carolina and Georgia*, the state of religion appears on the whole to be favourable. Though a large portion of her territory is yet mournfully destitute of ministers, churches, and even of the Bible—though in 20 counties within the bounds of the Presbytery of Hopewell, only two ministers of our denomination can be found—though the Presbytery of South Carolina appeal to the General Assembly for missionary help, and call for twenty active and zealous ministers to supply as many organized and waiting congregations—yet we rejoice that a special blessing has been poured out on the means already enjoyed. In the Presbytery of Charleston Union, several congregations have received a refreshing from the presence of the Lord. Prayer meetings are multiplying, Sabbath schools are recommended in the Presbytery of Alabama, to *all* her churches; and what is especially interesting, the coloured population are receiving an increase of religious privileges, and the means used for their spiritual edification have been crowned with a visible blessing. Upwards of thirty Auxiliary Bible Societies have been formed within the bounds of Hopewell Presbytery, during the last winter. The necessity of educating pious youth for the gospel ministry, is extensively felt; a plan of a Literary and Theological Seminary has been formed and more than thirty thousand dollars already subscribed to its funds.

From the Synod of *North Carolina*, nothing of very special interest has been communicated. We hear of good outward attention to the means of grace, but accompanied with much lukewarmness and conformity to the spirit and fashions of the world. That instruction in Bible classes and Sabbath schools is enjoyed extensively by the rising generation—that the walk of many Christians is uncommonly exemplary—that benevolent societies are receiving more liberal patronage than in former years—and that the standards of our church are stated to be steadfastly maintained, are matters of encouragement and consolation.

From the Synod of *Virginia*, we have heard mingled sounds of joy and lamentation. Three of their congregations have been specially revived, and in several other churches an unusual attention to divine things has appeared. But on the whole, this part of the vineyard, so often refreshed, seems to languish. Fashionable amusements are seducing professors of religion, and contentions are creeping into some of the churches. No wonder these things should make the friends of Zion mourn! A dearth of spiritual instruction is one ground of their complaint; and measures are in active operation, by the support of the Theological Seminary at Hampden Sydney, to bring forward more labourers into the Lord's vineyard. Twenty-five thousand dollars in addition to former benefactions, have been lately subscribed for the support of that seminary; and more is now doing for the education of poor and pious youth than ever before. The Bible Society and Domestic Missionary Society within the bounds of this Synod are in a very flourishing state. Yet they mourn the absence of the Comforter; and blessed are they that mourn.

Mississippi is the only Presbytery out of five, within the bounds of the Synod of *Tennessee*, from which the Assembly have been permitted to hear. From this Presbytery, no revival of religion is reported. The land is a scene of spiritual desolation. The inhabitants are rapidly increasing, and the ministers of our denomination are to the population as 12 to 230,000! Loud are the calls of our brethren for help.—Shall they call in vain? The enemy is overrunning the land and fortifying himself against any future attack; and double the labour will soon be necessary to conquer and obtain possession, that would now be necessary to take and keep possession of this field. New Orleans favours the reception of the gospel. Large congregations assemble there on the Sabbath, and a church for mariners is in contemplation.

The Synod of *Kentucky*, includes that state, a large part of the state of Indiana, and half the state of Illinois.—From this region also, the reports are very defective. The cause of Christ, however, appears to be advancing. Truth is prevailing over error, and light is dispersing darkness. The scarcity of faithful preachers is greatly lamented; nearly half the churches being destitute of a stated ministry. Error has still an extensive prevalence, and Christians are not yet united as they ought to be, for the support and spread of the Gospel. Great efforts, however, have of late been made for the education of their precious youth; and we rejoice to hear that after many struggles they have at last, at Danville in Kentucky, a literary Seminary of their own. Revivals of religion have been witnessed in three congregations of Ebenezer Presbytery, in two of which fifty were added to the church.

From the Synod of *Ohio*, no very good news has reached our ears. Complaints of coldness in professors, fondness of fashable amusements, the increase of error and general declension in religion, form the burden of their narrative. "Give us ministers," is the cry of many congregations, and is in fact the cry of all the western country.

The Synod of the *Western Reserve* reports no general revival of religion. Several congregations, it appears, however, have been specially visited from on high. The congregations in that section of country are generally weak, and though better supplied than many of our western settlements, are deplorably destitute of a stated ministry. In thirty townships within the Presbytery of Portage, there are only twenty churches and ten Presbyterian ministers, while there are many propagators of error. Strenuous exertions, however are making by our brethren for the increase of the ministry, and extension of the means of grace. In the midst of this wilderness we are happy to learn that our brethren live in peace, and walk in the order of the gospel, that family worship is extensively observed, and Sabbath schools and Bible classes receive increasing attention.

The state of religion in the Synod of *Pittsburgh*, is reported, as on the whole improving. Many churches however have none to break to them the bread of life, and "there remaineth yet very much land to be possessed." Six churches are stated to have been revived, to 1 of which were added 60 persons, to another 77. Other congregations are in a favourable state, but in the majority of their churches, great coldness and forgetfulness of their vows are charged upon the children of God. Vice in some places is on the increase. Good attention, in general, is paid to external means; the standards of our church are stated to be vigilantly maintained, and both ministers and people are active in support of missions, theological seminaries, and in other labours of love.

The loud calls for an increase of ministers in the west, the distance from Princeton, and the inconvenience and expense of an attendance at that institution, have induced the Assembly to take measures to establish a Theological Seminary west of the mountains. May the gracious smiles of the Great Head of the church attend these measures, and unite the hearts and the prayers of his people in this great and important enterprise. Soon may it be prosperously founded, long may it flourish, and abundant be the blessings it shall receive and communicate. May this school of the prophets nourish many a young Elijah, Elisha, and Samuel, to oppose wickedness in high places. Every member of the church will grant to this contemplated Seminary an interest in his prayers.

Within the bounds of the Synod of *Philadelphia*, nothing of special importance has occurred. In a few instances the Spirit of the Lord has been poured out, and considerable additions made to the church. In the Presbytery of Lewes, the churches appear to be rousing, after long slumber, and an unsual blessing accompanies the means of grace; and throughout the other Presbyteries, a good attention to outward ordinances is remarked. But the special influences of the Holy Spirit seem to have been withheld from most of the churches in this Synod, during the past year. The mariner's church in Philadelphia, under the labour of the Rev. Joseph Eastburn, is in a flourishing condition.

In the Synod of *New Jersey*, the Spirit of the Lord, as in former years, has "come down as the rain upon the mown grass, and as showers that water the earth." In the Presbyteries of Elizabethtown, Newark, and Susquehannah, copious effusions of the Spirit have descended on no less than 17 congregations, while unusual ingatherings of souls have given joy to many others.—The revival in Elizabethtown, and in some other places, is still going forward with great power. Not less than 450 persons in Elizabethtown alone, are said, by their attendance at the meetings of Inquiry, to manifest an anxious concern for their salvation. In the other Presbyteries connected with this Synod, though no particular excitement on the subject of religion exists, the state of *morals* is generally good.

In the Synod of *New York*, the Lord has been seen by his people, though in less stately and triumphant goings than in some of the Synods which are yet to be named.—Large additions have been made to some churches, and an unusual awakening exists in a few congregations; but the Synod have to regret that the revivals of former years have not been repeated.

But the brightest manifestation of redeeming power which we are permitted to record, has been made in the Synod of *Albany*. In the Presbyteries of Oswego, Ogdensburg, and particularly in the Presbytery of Oneida, has the glory of the Lord been revealed, to the joy of his friends, and confusion of his foes. In the still small voice, in the whirlwind, and in the earthquake, souls have been arrested, overwhelmed and shaken by this new creation; and the things which might be shaken have been overthrown, that the things which cannot be shaken might remain. In consequence of this display of Divine power, the theatre has been deserted, the tavern sanctified; blasphemy has been silenced, and infidelity confounded. The wise have become fools for Christ's sake, the mighty have been brought low, and the Lord exalted. Twenty-five congregations are reported as sharing more or less liberally these heavenly influences. Indeed, we are told, that not a town in the county of Oneida has been wholly passed by in this visitation of reviving love. In this heavenly work slumbering professors have been roused; distracted churches have united in peace; Universalists, so far from hoping the salvation of all, have trembled for their own; Deists have forsaken their refuges of lies; Papists have sought absolution from the High Priest above, and little children have filled the temple with Hosannas to the Son of David. The work continues, and long may it continue, till all the dross of error and of sin shall be consumed in the purifying fire of the Holy Ghost.

The Spirit of the Lord has descended also, though in a less copious manner, within the Synod of *Geneva*, ten of whose congregations have, during the past year, experienced his extraordinary operations on the heart. In the Presbytery of Geneva, 500 were the last year added to the church, and in the Presbytery of Bath, the churches have been increased by the addition of 200 more. This Synod, also, complains of a dearth of ministers in the southern parts of its bounds; but rejoices on the whole, that the chariot of the Lord is rolling forward.

It remains to notice the Synod of *Genesee*.

Such is the feeble state of the churches in the Presbytery of Niagara, that but one in all their bounds is able of itself to support the gospel. In the Presbytery of Genesee, there are appearances of revivals in two or three congregations; and in the Presbytery of Ontario, a special blessing has been poured out on one. In the Presbytery of Rochester, an example has been set of Christian activity, which all the church would do well to imitate. The Bible Society have provided 2700 Bibles and Testaments, and determined that every family in the county of Monroe, (which forms the bounds of that Presbytery) shall possess a copy of the word of God. Six thousand tracts, entitled "to every Mother in Monroe county," on the duty of praying for her children, have also been distributed. Every town in the county has a minister, either of the Presbyterian or Congregational order. In one of their congregations, a revival has lately added forty to the church.

From various parts of the country, we have heard, as usual, the lamentations of our brethren, over the ruinous vices of profane swearing, intemperance, and Sabbath-breaking. Particularly from the State of New-York, we have heard complaints of the breach of the holy Sabbath, by travelling in stages and steam boats, and on the grand canal. And, what was especially grievous, it was stated, that this pernicious example had sometimes been set by ministers of the gospel. Against all these things the Assembly would lift up its warning voice.

We have thus glanced at the history of the year, from which it evidently appears, that the Lord has not withdrawn from us the tokens of his favour, but is still waiting to be gracious. The whole number of congregations, reported as enjoying a revival of religion, since the last Assembly, is 81; while more than usual blessings appear to have descended upon many more.

Nurseries ever lie near a parent's heart. As such, our *Theological Seminary* lies near the heart of the Assembly. The Institution at Princeton, still enjoys the smiles of the Great Head of the Church. In her bosom have been nourished, during the past year, 118 of our candidates; about two-thirds of whom, have been, either wholly or in part, supported by the bounties of the church. Two new Scholarships have been endowed, making the whole number of Scholarships sixteen. Still, however, her treasury is comparatively empty—her wants increase faster than her supplies. When will the church, as a body, come up to her help! How long shall we "charge them that are rich, not to trust in uncertain riches, but in the living God; to do good, to be ready to communicate, and thus lay up a good foundation against the time to come, that they may lay hold on eternal life." From the seminaries of Auburn, and Hampden Sydney, we rejoice to hear that their funds continue to increase, and their influence is likely to be widely extended. Under the care of our Presbyteries, we have about 200 students, on whom are expended not far from $14,000. While however, there is such a call for ministers, the efforts in the cause of education are far too limited.

We lament the apathy of our churches, in regard to *Domestic Missions*, and particularly the want of united and vigorous efforts to supply the waste places of the west and south; considerable has indeed been done to cultivate and sanctify those regions, but more, much more, must be attempted and accomplished, or millions of our countrymen will sit in darkness, and their children grow up in ignorance and vice. There is a loud call from heaven, for a union of hearts and of hands in this mighty work.

From the Associations, with which we as a body, hold Christian correspondence, much has been received to gladden our hearts.

From the General Association of *Connecticut*, we learn, that more than twenty congregations within their bounds have enjoyed, during the past year, or are enjoying at this time, an outpouring of the Holy Spirit. Their churches are generally well supplied with pastors, and their Domestic Missionary Society still flourishes.

From the General Association of *Massachusetts*, we rejoice to learn, that there probably never was a period in the history of Maine and Massachusetts, in which the presence of God was more signally manifested to his churches. The cause of error is declining. In Williams College, there is a powerful revival of religion; and in Amherst, according to latest information, there are hopeful appearances of a similar work. In the ten colleges of New England among 1400 students, 500 are hopefully pious, and 200, belonging to Massachusetts, are in different stages of preparation for the ministry. All their Benevolent Societies are in a prosperous condition; and 23 towns in Massachusetts, and 20 in Maine, are at this time under the influence of revivals, in which are already numbered, according to the Report of the delegates, more than 1200 converts. The Seminary at Andover, is in a flourishing condition. Its number of students is 122.

From *New Hampshire*, we learn that there is a revival of religion in Dartmouth College, in which about 50 of the students have become hopeful subjects of grace; and in 7 or 8 towns in that state, the people are enjoying a refreshing from the presence of the Lord.

In *Vermont*, during the year 1825. we are informed, there were outpourings of the Spirit upon 20 towns, in which about 900, in the estimation of Christian charity, were introduced into the kingdom of Christ. At this time, there is said to be a great work of grace in 30 or 35 townships of that state, which is increasing rapidly. Unusual numbers of the young are subjects of this work. And we here remark it is a favorable sign of the times, that the grace of God, in nearly all the revivals which have been reported to the Assembly, has so signally descended on the rising generation. The special blessing of God has unquestionably rested on the means of instruction, used with the young, in Bible Classes and Sabbath Schools. In more than one instance, when a revival of religion was reported, was it stated, that every member of a Bible Class, who had attended regularly, became a hopeful subject of grace. And the unusual number of teachers and pupils in Sabbath Schools, which has the last year been added to the church, seems to set the seal of heaven to these blessed institutions.

From the Reformed Dutch Church, and from the German Reformed Churches, communications were also received, from which it appeared, that with them, religion is evidently gaining ground. Their Theological Seminaries receive the liberal patronage of their churches.

As in former years, death hath invaded our ranks, and removed some of our dear fathers and brethren from the imperfect service of this lower sanctuary, as we trust, to a higher, holier, and happier service in the heavens. Their names we here record, but we hope they have a better record in the book of life.

Comfort Williams,	Presbytery of Rochester.
James C. Crane,	Niagara.
Halsey A. Wood,	Albany.
Joshua Spaulding,	North River.
Joseph Rue,	N. Brunswick.
Asa Dunham,	Northumberland
Francis G. Ballentino,	Philadelphia.
Samuel Porter,	Redstone.
John B. Hoge,	Hanover.
John Lysle,	Ebenezer.
John Howe,	Transylvania.
Daniel Smith,	Fayetteville,
James Gilleland,	Mississippi.
William F. Watts,	Concord.

In conclusion—from all these details, dear brethren, let us learn a lesson of *praise and gratitude* to the Giver of every good and perfect gift, that our Israel has lived another year before him; that in the midst of merited wrath, he has remembered mercy; and while Paul has planted and Apollos watered, has not left us without a goodly increase.

Let us go forward with *cheerfulness* and *courage* in our future work, seeing *God is with us*. His Spirit accompanies our labors, and difficulties shall vanish before us;—the mountains shall sink, the vallies shall rise, to prepare the way of the Lord,—"not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts."

And, finally, let us learn to be fervent and importunate in prayer, giving the Hearer of prayer no rest, until the sprinklings of grace on some parts of our land, shall become one universal shower,—until the springs that now rise and water some sections of our Zion, shall swell to rivers, yea, to seas, and the knowledge of the Lord spread over our land, as the waters cover the great deep. Amen.

Published by order of the General Assembly.

EZRA STILES ELY, *Stated Clerk.*

IMPROVEMENT.

One characteristic of the millennium is, that "many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased." The thirst for information has of late, opened many new sources of improvement, and discovered many new roads for approaching them. A plan for diffusing periodical publications, of which we have lately heard, seems practical, and promises much utility. It may be adopted, with ease, perhaps, in every society. In almost every district, are persons, who would be interested in perusing the valuable periodicals published in this country and in Europe, who, still, feel unable to take them, alone. Now let an association be formed, in such districts, or societies, for the purpose of taking them, in union. In this way, all might receive the benefit of several publications, at a trifling expense. In our country towns, by a little effort, probably, ministers might form associations of this kind,—and while promoting a taste for literature and science among their people, open new sources of gratification and improvement to themselves. We know of one instance, at least, where this plan is in successful operation.

[*Philadelphian.*

Religious Intelligence.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

(Continued from our last.)

The following extracts are derived from the Missionary Herald, for June.

Under date of Sunday, April 17, 1825, Mr. Richards gives the following:

We were awakened at an early hour this morning, by the 'roll-call,' on board the frigate, which was anchored directly in front of our house. It was a pleasant morning. All was still and quiet on shore, and the countenances of all beamed with joy. The people began to call at an early hour, to tell of what they had heard from Boki. They say, "Now, all these Islands will turn to the Lord." King George said to Boki, 'If you wish to have me for your friend, you and your people must all read and write. If you do not attend to instruction, I shall not be your friend.' Boki asked him whether preachers are good men, and he said, 'Yes, and they are people to make others good. I always have some of them by me; for chiefs are not wise like them. We in England were once like the people of your Islands, but this kind of teachers came, and taught our fathers, and now you see what we are.'"

The easy and unaffected familiarity of Lord Byron, and the interest he manifested in the welfare of our mission, were gratifying beyond expression.

I accepted his polite invitation to dine on board the Blonde, and spent several hours in answering his lordship's numerous inquiries respecting our mission, the former state of the islands, and their recent improvements. I have rarely spent a few hours more pleasantly in the society of any man.

At five o'clock the frigate weighed her anchor, and, with a pleasant breeze, loftily retired from our shores, and soon was only a speck in the distant horizon.

The chiefs have all left Lahaina, and we are now almost solitary. Boki and his company, as they rowed away from the beach, continued, till they were out of hearing, to charge all the people to regard the word of God, and cast off all their heathenish practices.

In reviewing the dealings of Providence with us, for the last few months, we are constrained to say, "Thou art the God that doest wonders."

Lahaina does indeed wear a new aspect. In every part of the village, both morning and evening, may be heard the voice of prayer and praise. Multitudes now spend their time in searching for the pearl of great price. For the last month, one person might have spent his whole time in doing

nothing but answer the questions of those, who come to inquire what they shall do to be saved.

Schools at Lahaina.

There are in Lahaina, nineteen schools, containing about three hundred and eighty scholars. The laboring people all now stand waiting for instruction, and when we obtain a new supply of spelling-books, the number of our schools will immediately be more than double.

Under the particular patronage of the chiefs, I have sent seventeen teachers to the different parts of this Island, and have received reports of the state of their schools. From the best estimate I can make, I think there are embraced in these schools, not less than eight hundred scholars. Many districts are still left entirely without instruction, and from them I am constantly receiving applications, and even entreaties, that they may not be any longer neglected; but want of teachers, and want of books, both forbid my complying with their solicitations.

Schools established at Hawaii and Ranai.

At the request, and under the patronage, of Hoapiri, I have sent two teachers to the windward part of Hawaii, with two hundred books. I have received information by the chiefs, that they are faithful, and their schools prosperous.

The islands of Ranai and Morokai have, till within a few weeks, been entirely without teachers. To the former, I last week sent a man, who is to act as superintendent of four schools, which are to embrace all the people of the island.

The Macedonian cry from Morokai.

The island of Morokai is still almost entirely destitute of instruction, there having yet been no regular teacher sent there. Scarcely a week passes, however, but I have application from some of the people to send them teachers. Some of their requests have indeed been like the Macedonian cry.—Last Sabbath morning, Maro, my assistant, called on me, and said, "Have you seen the men from Morokai?" I answered, "I have not recently seen any men from that island." He replied, "Last night, about midnight, four men came to your door, but it was fast. They stood a long time, but it was not opened. You were asleep. They then came to me, saying, 'What shall we blind men do? We have always been in darkness,—there is no light. We have heard that there is a great light in Lahaina, that will shine when the body is dead. We have often been here in Lahaina, and have seen a little of this light, and have been hoping it would shine on Morokai. But all is dark there yet. We have now come here to search, hoping that by the aid of this light, we should find the thing to save our souls: for we heard that there is a great and good Saviour. But where is he? We have been to the foreigner, but he was asleep; and now what shall we do? Must we go back as we came?'" After conversing with them awhile, Maro told them to call again at my house after the Sabbath. Early Monday morning, however, they were called on by their chief, and I did not see them. They however attended meeting on the Sabbath, and I hope, therefore, that they returned with some more light than they came. They also conversed with some of the chiefs, and requested their interposition in behalf of Morokai. Through their instrumentality, I have promised four teachers, who will be sent to that island as soon as books can be obtained.

Family worship universally established at Waikapu.

Stephen Pupuli still continues at Waikapu, where he has the care of about one hundred scholars. The people there are in a very increasing state. They are constantly coming to Lahaina, a distance of twenty-five miles, that they may hear something more of the new system. I have frequently heard by those who visited them—and also by Stephen, that they were very anxious to receive instruction, and that they were fast complying with the precepts of Christianity. Yesterday a foreigner called on us, who lives in that place, and informed me that he did not know of any house in Waikapu, where the morning and evening sacrifice was not offered to Jehovah, and where his blessing was not implored at every meal.

The people are also erecting a large house for public worship; Stephen conducts worship with them on every Sabbath, and is, I trust, very useful. He has the favour of the people so much, that he has hitherto received his principal support from them. Hereafter, he will probably occasion no expense at all to the mission. Boki has always been particularly friendly to him, and, before he visited England, bestowed several favors on him. Since his return, he has presented him with two pieces of land.

Erection of Churches on the Island of Maui.

Six churches are now building on this Island. At this station a new one has just been completed. The orders for building it were given by Karaimoku, last December. More than two hundred people were employed a principal part of the time, for two months, in getting the wood. It was grought from the eastern part of this island, and is superior to any wood I have seen, except in the house of the king. The building is ninety feet long, twenty four wide, and a little higher than a common house in America of one story. It stands a little back from the beach, and faces towards the sea. It has three doors in front, and eight windows; eleven windows in the backside, and two in each end. The house is thus rendered so cool, that, when there is a sea breeze, it is always comfortable. The pulpit is built in plain American style, of the materials of this country. The boards were hewn from large *koa* trees, and brought on men's backs a distance of twenty-five miles. They were used while perfectly green, but even now they only want the varnish commonly used on mahogany, & they would equal it in beauty. The floor of the church is made by a thick layer of pebble stones, on which is spread nice *lauhala* mats.

If the expense of this building be estimated according to the number of hands employed, and the time occupied in building it, it will exceed the expense of many elegant churches in America. According to the estimate which I have made, allowing each man 75 cents a day, the whole cost will exceed ten thousand dollars; and yet the building will not stand more than four years. It should here be mentioned, that while the people pretend to work. not more than one fourth of their time is really occupied. This building was completed the first week in July.—*To be continued.*

OTAHEITE.

Every day furnishes additional evidence of the astonishing progress of Christianity and its attendant blessings in the South Sea Islands. Equal encouragement to missionary effort has never, within our knowledge, elsewhere been met with. To the many exhibitions heretofore offered in confirmation of these opinions, we now add a quotation from a letter dated at Hidia, Otaheite, in September last.—*Conn. Obs.*

Before we came here the natives of the other parts of the island frequently said, "If you go to Hidia you will not be safe, especially at night." Since we came hither, however, two stern chiefs, two who were very tenacious of their ancient rites, and who headed the party called *tutae auri*, have come to us to have their names written down as candidates for baptism, and when they came, the neighborhood were struck with astonishment. The number of adults who have offered themselves for baptism is 147, of whom I have baptised 139. Our church consists of 69 members, 40 of whom were received into communion at other stations. The attendance of the people on the Sabbath-day is good. Nearly all inhabiting a space of 20 miles (viz. 10 miles on each side of the station) attend, in numbers between 500 and 600. A spacious chapel is building; it is plastered and nearly floored, but not seated. The school is increasing from 100 to nearly 200. In the adult school, which assembles every morning excepting Saturday, from 200 to 300 attend. I am going on with my Taheitan Dictionary, and I have begun the translation of the Prophecy of Hosea.

In the six northerly Synods of Scotland, there are at the lowest computation, (says a Committee of the General Assembly,) 10,500 children under fifteen years of age, without the means of education; and there is the most urgent need of 250 additional schools. In one parish, having a population of 4747 souls, only 995 have learned to read at all.

Among the contributions to the London Missionary Society during the last year, were $1245 from Sunday Schools.

Society for improving the condition of the Jews.—Jacob S. Solis, of Mount Pleasant, West Chester county, in this State, is forming an Institution for educating Jewish youths, and for teaching them trades, and mechanical arts, agriculture, &c. He intends to erect factories, under his own immediate inspection, to be located in the same place, also to be an asylum for orphans of Israel. He intends soliciting assistance to forward the establishment.—We understand his plan is generally approved of. Mr. Solis proposes to publish a plan of the Institution, and Constitution of the Society in pamphlet form.—*Penn. Pap.*

FROM LIBERIA.

By the ship Indian Chief, arrived at Norfolk on Tuesday, we received, says the Petersburg (Virginia) Republican, the following letter from *James C. Barbour*, one of the emigrants from this town to the American colony established on the coast of Africa. The letter will be found of an interesting character, particularly to those who have been active in their exertions to promote the prosperity of the colony.

MONROVIA, *April* 18, 1826.

"With great pleasure I take this opportunity to inform you of our situation, and to give you a short sketch of our life and actions.

"Since coming to this country, I have been appointed a Captain, and now command a company called the Independent Corps, which has been very successful in several expeditions. I was called out by the Governor on the 5th of October last, to destroy a slave factory, on the beach, between Cape Montserado and Cape Mount, which we succeeded in breaking up, and released fourteen slaves. I made another excursion to the same place, a few days after, and released six more slaves. Shortly after, I was sent to another place, [we cannot decypher the American name] where I broke up two factories, and released ninety-nine slaves, which I brought with me to this place, and set them at liberty.

"On the 8th inst. Capt. Chase, of the Colombian schooner La Jacintha, arrived here, and I took my company and went on board with him. We sailed for Trade Town, where we found another Colombian vessel from Baltimore. We all united ourselves together, went ashore, took fifteen Spaniards prisoners, and after fighting two days with the natives, released fifty-three slaves, burnt all the towns on the beach, and broke up the slave factory, with 150 bbls. of powder. It was the greatest explosion I had ever seen.

We have been permitted to make a few extracts from the letter of a gentleman, who who has lately taken up his residence in this Colony, to his friend in this city.

[*Conn. Obs.*

"I find the blacks here are very kind and attentive. They are likewise very intelligent. You would be astonished to see how regular they are in their habits—how still the evenings—and how neat they are in their dress,—nothing showy—but plain and clean. They are governed by laws like those in the United States

"There is now in the settlement about four or five hundred blacks:—how many recaptured Africans I do not know. The volunteer company went up the coast a few miles, the other day, and took a hundred and one of the natives from the slave dealers, and brought them into the colony and now they choose to remain here, rather than go back to their homes again.

"*Sunday Feb.* 12.—This morning I attended the Methodist meeting which was considerably crowded, and conducted well. The first tune they sung was Devises,—the next, I was unacquainted with—but the last was the good tune, "Old Hundred."

"I suppose you begin by this time to feel anxious to know how I like living in Africa. I cannot tell you exactly, yet;—but judging from appearances, I think I should not have dared to hope things would be so favourable as they are. The people are very hospitable and affectionate. There is plenty to eat and drink. We have goats instead of sheep for eating, and the native cow is here, but not in plenty. There is abundavce of deer in a little space of the settlement. Elephants abound on the coasts. For fruit, we have plaintains, bananas, limes, lemons and the finest oranges. Coffee and rice grow here in the greatest abundance. Monkeys and parrots are plenty. The principal articles of trade in the settlement are camwood and ivory, some gold dust and some cash. Tobacco is very valuable, here, to trade with the natives.

"The present is called the most unwholesome season of the year. Next July or August, the rainy season sets in—but from the coolness of the air, it is called the most healthy season. There is no Summer and Winter here, as in America, but the "wet and dry season." The land on which we are situated, is very elevated—close to the sea—and the constant fresh breeze from the salt water makes it very cool."

METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The seventh anniversary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was held in the church in John street, New-York.

"The chief operations of this society have been among the Indian tribes. The *Wyandot* mission is in a flourishing state. The schools for the native children contain sixty-five scholars, and the reformation among the adults, which commenced under the labours of Steward, is extending. the number of church-members is two hundred and fifty, and the converted chiefs are labouring for the salvation of their brethren of the forest.

"The mission among the *Mowhawks and Missisaugahs*, on the Grand River in Upper Canada, promises a rich harvest. The work of grace has commenced among the Muncey Indians, the remnant of the Delaware and Chippewa tribes. The native church-members in this mission are one hundred and fifty—a school for the education of native children is attached to the mission.

"The prospects of the *Creek* mission are beginning to brighten. The late political events produced some unpleasant excitements, but the missionaries have sustained an unsullied character, and have received the unqualified approbation of the General Government.

"The *Cherokee* mission, embracing the upper, lower, and middle tribes of the Cherokee, has been attended with succes, and from the last report it appears there are two hundred and eighty-three church-members.

The *Potawatomy* mission was commenced in 1824. This mission has a native school of fourteen childen, on the Fox River, and from information recently received it is believed a permanent and successful mission will be established."

Besides the aboriginal missions, there are many destitute parts of our country, from many of which interesting accounts have been received. The whole number of missionaries employed by this society, is 21. Of these, ten are stationed among the Indian tribes; one among the Mohawks and Missisaugahs, in Upper Canada; two at Upper Sandusky, among the Wyandots; three among the Cherokees; two at Ashbury, among the Creeks; one among the Choctaws, and one among the Potawatomies; the others occupy places in white settlements which could not be provided for in the regular way. The expenditures during the past year were $5,510 85 1-2 and the receipts only $4,964 11.—*N.Y. Spec.*

At Malacca, [on the peninsula of India beyond the Ganges] are seven Chinese schools, containing more than 200 boys, instructed by the missionaries in the principles of the inspired records. The missionaries at that station, Humphrey, Collie and Ridd, are engaged in bulding a Mission Chapel, under the sanction of Mr. Cracoft acting resident: more than one third the estimated expense has been subscribed on the spot. It will be the property of the London Missionary Society.

In Madras, there are ten town schools, and four in the country, under the care of the missionaries, containing 600 children who attend regularly; they are all in an improving state. The central school, of a higher order, contains 16 boys who are educated and supported by the Mission.

Connecticut Sunday School Union.—The second anniversary was held in New Haven on the 4th May. It appeared from the Report, that the Union now numbers 51 Auxiliaries; there were last year but 32. The number of Teachers is about 1200; and of scholars not far from 7000.

The *Evangelical Tract Society* held its Annual meeting in Boston on Tuesday the 30th ult. This Society passed a resolution to become Auxiliary to the American Tract Society.

The receipts of the British and Foreign Bible Society, fell short last year to the extent of 10,000*l.* owing, it is said, to the differences among its friends relative to the Apocrypha, and to the distressed state of the times.

The Treasurer of the Baptist General Convention of the United States, acknowledges the receipt of three thousand and sixty dollars twenty-seven cents, for April, 1826.

Indian Civilization.—The Creek Deputation of Indians have appropriated 24,000 dollars to be placed in the hands of the President of the United States, to be applied to the education of Creek youth, at the Choctaw Academy at the Blue Springs in Kentucky.—*Ch. Watch.*

The Missions of the United Brethren, or Moravians, occupy 34 stations. they have one hundred and ninety-eight missionaries.

Rev. Daniel A. Clark, late of Amherst, Mass. has accepted a call to settle as pastor of the Congregational Church, in Bennington, Vermont. His installation was to have taken place on Wednesday the 14th inst.

MACKINAW MISSION.

Extract of a letter from the Superintendent of the Mackinaw Mission, to one of the publishers of the Western Recorder, dated

MACKINAW, March 3, 1826.

DEAR SIR:

By the last vessel in the fall, we received a valuable box of clothing, &c. from Utica, for the use of our mission. There was no accompanying letter, by which to ascertain who the individuals were, that contributed so much to our necessities and comfort;—but from the size of the box—the number and variety of the articles it contained, we conclude many hearts and hands must have been enlisted in preparing it. It was indeed an offering seasonable to us, and no doubt well pleasing to God. I may truly say, there were very few articles that were not necessarily put to immediate use. With a large family, of nearly 100, to provide for, and but poorly prepared to meet the chilling blasts of a northern winter, we had already been obliged to buy a considerable quantity of clothing, and expected necessity would compel us to make large additional purchases. The supply therefore, from Utica, was no less seasonable than valuable.

Did the churches only realize the pain it gives us to be compelled to buy and draw on the Treasury of the Society, for clothing, &c. which could easily be supplied by free-will offerings; I am sure their hearts must either be steeled, and their every bowel of compassion shut against the cries of the heathen, or they would soon come up with us to their help—would soon animate our souls, and strengthen our hands, by doing what in them lies, for the furtherance of this great and good work, which God has already owned and blessed, by evidence too plain to be misunderstood.

I recollect when in Albany, on our way to this station, I bought sufficient for the immediate wants of 10 or 12 children; not thinking but that we should soon be furnished abundantly through the charities of Christians. It was but one week after we entered our hired house, before we had 12 children gathered, to feed, clothe, and train up to God. From that time forward, our hands have always been so full, that we have often been tried, lest we should be compelled to shut our doors against the wretched, for the want of room and help. During the *first* winter, myself and Mrs. F. being then alone in the work, we had twenty-seven children to provide for. And as our help has from time to time increased, our numbers have also enlarged. And yet, so limited have been the donations of the Christian public for this mission, that we have had each year to draw hundreds of dollars on the Treasury, merely for the purchase of clothing and bedding. We have now, as the spring advances, scarcely a yard of cloth of any kind, or a garment on hand, to supply the place of those, which a long winter and healthy children will by and by render worthless. Surely, these things need not—they ought so to be! I am well aware that other missions need much assistance—many Dorcas's to prepare garments for the poor.—Yet, still,—without lessening other labors of love, could the churches at home generally be aroused, not only to a glimpse of the living wretchedness and moral degradation of this region, but to *feel* something of the interesting and peculiarly favorable means of extending the light of the gospel from this station, far and wide;—many, very many of them would soon be doing, and vie with you and the other churches that have already sent us help.

The importance and wide influence of this mission, may be seen from a few facts, to which, however, I can but briefly allude.—Mackinaw has from time almost immemorial, been a kind of central point, or common rendezvous,—to and from which all intercourse has been carried on with this whole north western region. I question whether there is an Indian to be found this side the Rocky Mountains, ignorant of it. They view this as neutral ground, or a second home, to which they can ever resort, when occasion requires. Hence, children of various tribes can here be collected, without any infringement on their prejudices. Whereas, such an attempt would be chimerical and hopeless, for a mission planted in the heart of *either* tribe. The children which now compose our family, are not only from this place, and adjacent points; but a great portion of them from a distance, and of various nations—from River Au Sable, L'Arbrecroche, Grand River, Drummond Island, the vicinity of Sault de St. Marie, Fond du Lac, and various other parts bordering on Lake Superior; and four of them from the Red River, a distance of 2700 miles. Now, by the gathering in of a comparatively small number, from several different sections, we are not only enabled, under God, of doing *them* incalculable good,—but, through them, of preparing the way, by conciliating the feelings and awakening the minds of the several nations, for civilization, and the blessings of the gospel among them at large.

We have now 75 children—50 boys and 25 girls, the extremes of whose ages are from 4 to 16 years; but the majority from 7 to 12. These belong to the family. There are beside, 45 children from the village that attend the day schools; and, if able, pay $3 pr quarter for tuition. Those in the family are all, more or less, Indian blood. There is one but 1-8, a few 1-4, 6 or 8 clear Indians; and the rest from 1-2 to 7-8. Of these, 19 are supported by their parents, (Indian traders, principally,) at $30 pr annum; 28, by subscriptions of friends, whose names, or favorite names they bear, at $12; and the remainder by the mission entirely. The improvement of these children in learning, is generally rapid indeed—far from any thing like inferiority to the whites. We have instances of those, within 8 months from a savage state, being able to read in the Testament. The present standing of the mission children is as follows: 22 read in the English Reader; 26 in the New Testament; 11 in easy lessons; 14 in 2 and 3 syllables, and 2 in the alphabet. Of these, 12 have studied the Geography of North America; 8 have made some proficiency in the general outlines of Geography; and 24 have made a good beginning in the ground rules of arithmetic.

The members of the mission family, (aside from hired help,) are seven appointed and sent on by the Board, and three self-devoted for life. Their names and duties as follows: Myself, preaching the Word, and general superintendence; Mrs F., the charge of the cookery, &c., and the mending clothes for 14; sister McFarland, tailoress, the charge of 20 boys while out of school, and the mending for 40; sister Osmar, the charge of all the girls, out of school, and of their work and clothes; sister Cook, the instruction of the female school, numbering 50, and whatever is most necessary to be done at other hours; Mr, Heydenburk, the instruction of boys' school, numbering 70, and the charge of the large boys out of school; Mr. Hudson, the charge of every thing pertaining to farming, &c.; Mr. Campbell, a half-Indian, and self-devoted, is our blacksmith, carpenter, and mason, or almost any thing that we need, and good at whatever work he undertakes; his wife, with the aid of 2 girls and 1 boy in rotation each week, does all the washing; Mr. Gibson, a discharged soldier, and self-devoted, also, is a laborer.

Revivals.

The Assembly's Narrative on our first page contains a remark or two, respecting the revivals in this vicinity which must be understood with some limitation. The great and glorious work which is now going on within the limits of Oneida presbytery has doubtless in *some* respects, shed a happy influence on all the surrounding country; yet within the limits of this county we could point out many places where spiritual barrenness still prevails with all its accustomed train of evils; and while we rejoice over what God has wrought for us, these places should find an interest in our prayers.

We have heard that the state of things is very interesting at the present time in Union College, Schenectady. Would that the blessing might descend upon that place till there shall not be room enough to receive it. And now, since there is also a revival in the village of Clinton, Oneida co. will not those who are praying for blessings on our institutions of learning, remember Hamilton college in their supplications?

We learn verbally, that the revival in Troy, is gradually increasing.

POMPEY.

A gentleman in Pompey, under date, of June 15, writes as follows.

There is an unusual degree of attention to religion among this people. Numbers are anxiously inquiring for the Saviour of sinners. A feeling of deep solemnity and intense interest is excited with those who were lately careless. Several are rejoicing in hope; and the good work appears to be extending its influence into nearly all parts of the congregation.

Yours, &c. ——.

WESTERN RECORDER.

UTICA: TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1826.

Narrative of the State of Religion.—On our outer form to-day, is found a Narrative of the state of Religion within the bounds of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. The narrative contains a good deal of commonplace remark connected with a few details which have much importance attached to them; and, on the whole, it is one of those few long documents which every body desires to read, and to possess in its entire form. Why, then, should it not have been better written? That a document of this nature should have been suffered to resemble the mere off-hand scribblings of a careless correspondent, is quite too much. There was certainly no want of materials. The details which came before the Assembly, were sufficient to have furnished an article which would be read by all the churches with thrilling interest: and such an article should by all means have been written. As the case is, we feel in some measure reconciled to a rule in the Assembly, which provides, that in future, no yearly narrative shall be furnished by that body; and that the Stated Clerk shall communicate such extracts from the details which come before the Assembly, as he may see fit to publish, through the medium of the Religious Journals.

During the late session of the General Assembly, Resolutions were passed in favor of Bible Classes and Sunday Schools, and of uniting the U. F. Mission Society with the American Board. Also the following, relative to the Colonization Society, which we wish our readers particularly to notice:

"The Assembly having witnessed with high gratification the progress of the American Colonization Society in a great work of humanity

and religion. and believing that the temporal prosperity and moral interests of an extensive section of our country; of a numerous degraded and miserable class of men in the midst of us, and of the vast continent of Africa now uncivilized and unchristian, are intimately connected with the success of this institution;—Therefore,

Resolved, That this Assembly recommend to the churches under their care, to patronize the objects of the American Colonization Society; and particularly that they take up collections in aid of its funds on the 4th of July next, or on the Sabbath immediately preceding or succeeding that day; and whenever such course may be thought expedient, to give them assistance in such manner as may be most conducive to the interests of the general cause."

Not less important than the preceding, are what follows, on the Profanation of the Sabbath:

The following resolutions in reference to the profanation of the Lord's Day, were presented by the committee to whom the subject was referred, and adopted.

1. Resolved, That this Assembly regard with pain and deep regret, the profanation of the Lord's day, which exists in our country in various forms, and which is calculated in an alarming degree, to create a neglect of public worship, a contempt of the authority of Almighty God, a corruption of morals, eventually to bring down the judgment of God on our land.

2. Resolved, That this Assembly repeat the warnings which have heretofore been frequently given on this subject, and do solemnly and earnestly exhort the churches and individuals in their connexion to avoid a participation in the guilt of profaning this holy day.

3. Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to the ministers of the Presbyterian Churches, who have pastoral charges, frequently and solemnly to address their people on the subject of the sanctification of the Lord's day and to urge its vital importance.

4. Resolved, That it be solemnly enjoined on all the Presbyteries and Church Sessions in connexion to exercise discipline on their respective members whenever guilty of violating the sanctity of the Sabbath; and that an inquiry should be annually instituted in each Presbytery relative to this subject; and that each pastor should at the earliest opportunity practicable, present this subject in all its solemn importance to the session of the church under his pastoral charge, and invite the co-operation of its members in all proper and prudent measures for the suppression of Sabbath breaking; and further that it be recommended to all our ministers and church members when travelling to give preference to such livery establishments, steam boats, canal boats, and other public vehicles as do not violate the law of God and of the land in relation to the Sabbath.

5. Resolved, That one member in each Synod belonging to this body be appointed a committee to corresepond with individuals or the constituted authorities of other denominations, respecting measures which may be taken in concert, to prevent the profanation of the Lord's day, and further, that the commissioners to the several ecclesiastical bodies with which this assembly has correspondence, be committees for the same purpose.

The letter from the Superintendent of the Mackinaw Mission, which we publish to-day, presents a strong appeal to the Christian public in behalf of the interests of that station. Much as we have felt on the subject of Indian missions generally, we had not understood the precise condition of affairs at Mackinaw. Exertions should doubtless be made in behalf of the objects of this Mission without delay. Provision should be furnished for the accommodation of many more scholars, both as respects their tuition and support.

"L. W. P." may have reasons for sending us his communication, which are not generally before the American public. The distresses of the Greeks are wholly national;—the wants of the colored population of this country have arisen through the chains of servitude which have been forged by our own citizens. But the wants of the *starving poor of England*, are of a partial and local nature; and directly under the eye of a humane government, who are taking measures for their relief; and who neither ask for foreign assistance, nor expect it.

The UTICA SENTINEL & GAZETTE is hereafter to be published semi-weekly. The Editors are capable of rendering it a very interesting journal.

The Connecticut papers announce the death of JEDIDIAH MORSE, D. D., LL. D., of a lingering illness, at his residence in New-Haven. A biographical notice of him is to be prepared for the Christian Spectator.

Auxiliary Home Missionary Society.—A Society, auxiliary to the American Home Missionary Society, was organized in this village, during the sittings of the late Convention, which had been called to take the subject of Domestic Missions into consideration. It is expected that the proceedings of the Convention will soon be prepared for publication; when they shall be laid before our readers.

It will be seen from the following article, that arrangements have been concluded upon for the religious celebration of the 4th of July, in this village: and for taking up a collection in favor of the Colonization Society.

CELEBRATION OF THE 4th JULY.

At a meeting of a number of the citizens of Utica on the 12th June, 1826, in the Session Room, in Hotel Street, convened for the purpose of making arrangements for the celebration of the approaching 4th of July, the anniversary of our nation's independence, at which A. B. Johnson, Esq. was Chairman, and Charles Hastings Secretary. A resolution was passed for the religious celebration of this day, and a committee was appointed from various religious denominations to carry the same into effect, and to make the proper arrangements. In pursuance of the foregoing, the said committee on the 19th inst. after ample deliberation, decided on the following order of religious exercises for the said celebration.

Prayer meeting at the Session-Room at sunrise, at the ringing of the bell, under the direction of Rev. Mr. Aikin.

The exercises of the forenoon to commence at half past 10 o'clock (to be notified by the bell) at the Presbyterian meeting-house in the following order, viz.

1. Prayer by Rev. R. Everett.
2. Sacred music.
3. Prayer by Rev. Z. Paddock.
4. Reading the scriptures by the Rev. S. W. Brace.
5. Sacred music.
6. Discourse by Mr. William G. Miller.
7. Prayer by Rev. S. C. Aikin.
8. Sacred music.
9. Collection for the Colonization Society.
10. Benediction by Rev. S. W. Brace.

Union prayer meeting at the Presbyterian meeting house at half past 7 o'clock in the evening.

Resolved, That the collection be taken by Messrs. A. Seymour, Bildad Merrell, J. W. Doolittle, C. Hastings, and J. C. Hastings, and handed over to the Agent of the American Colonization Society in Utica.

Resolved, That the committee cordially invite the citizens of Utica, and those of the adjoining towns, to unite in the contemplated celebration of the approaching national anniversary.

Resolved, That the above proceedings of the committee be published in the different papers in Utica, signed by the Chairman and Secretary.

A. M. BEEBEE, *Ch'n.*
T. F. FIELD, *Sec'y.*

Utica, June 19, 1826.

Political.

FOREIGN.

The late English papers speak of extensive disturbances in the manufacturing districts of that country, which are occasioned in some measure by the distress of the laboring classes. The cotton speculation produced extensive failures; and these operated unfavourably on the whole commercial and manufacturing interests of the country. The extensive introduction of labor-saving machinery, has also thrown thousands of individuals out of employment, who were depending on their daily occupation for bread; so that on the whole, there is unusual distress in the country.

GREECE.—We are now furnished with *official documents*, contradictory to those which announced the fall of Missolonghi—but have not room for them this week; and next week, perhaps they will be out of date. The news from that country is *for once*, we believe, to be depended on. The Turks made an attack upon the fortress of Missolonghi, but were repulsed with considerable loss, and Ibrahim himself, has been severely wounded.

LIBERIA.

Late arrivals from Liberia, give encouraging accounts of the American Colony there. Numbers are increasing, schools flourish, the natives are pleased with the plans of improvement, agriculture begins to flourish, slave-trading is partially held in check; and the country proves on the whole to be favorable to the health of the colored population—those particularly who emigrated from the southern states.

We regret to learn, however, that Mr. Force, who went out from Boston, last fall, as a printer to the establishment, died, after issuing a few Nos. of the Liberia Herald.

The Newport (R. I.) Mercury also mentions the death of four or five of the emigrants who sailed from the northern states, last fall.

Liberia.—In consequence of piratical act, committed on a British merchant vessel in Liberia bay, and within our jurisdiction, by a Spanish slave dealer, it became necessary for the Agent at Monrovia to interfere and destroy three slave factories within ten miles of the town. In doing this, 116 miserable victims were rescued from slavery, and are now comfortably clothed, fed, and in progress of education at Monrovia.

A London paper announces that a Novel of the highest interest, from the pen of a noble author, is in the press, entitled "*Alla Giornata, or To the Day*,"—the scene of which is laid in Italy.

Earthquake—A smart shock of an earthquake was experienced at Kingston, Jamaica, between five and six o'clock on the morning of the 30th of April.

The coaches from Leeds to London, travel with unprecedented speed. They perform the distance of 110 miles in 7 hours 50 minutes.

Increase of Crime in London.—According to one of the last London papers, the termination of the Old Baily Sessions presented a most melancholy picture of the state of morals in the metropolis and its environs. There were about 440 prisoners in the calender for trial, which number had accumulated in little more than 6 weeks. The convictions were numerous; and the Judges who presided, appear to have deemed it necessary to award severe sentences to a large proportion of those who were found guilty. Thirty-six were capitally convicted, and 120 were ordered to be transported.

The Grecian merchants in London say, that Lord Cochrane will immediately be invested with the title of "First Consul of the Republic of Greece."

The petition against West India Slavery from Dundee measures sixty-three feet in length, and the signatures are five columns deep.—*Brit. Press.*

The horrid fact was stated in the French Chamber of Deputies, early in April, that *three thousand* slaves were annually thrown overboard to escape detection.——Can it be true?

Jews.—It is stated in a French Journal, that the whole number of Jews in the world is about six millions, five hundred and ninety-eight thousand. In England there are about fifty thousand: in the United States, three thousand.

Messrs. Parker & Lincoln, of Boston, have issued proposals for publishing a periodical work, of 48 pages, 8vo. monthly, to be entitled the "New England Mechanic."

Curious Will.—A gentleman in Yorkshire, who died some time ago, left the whole of his property to such of his descendants, only, as should reach the height of six feet four inches.

According to accounts from Vienna, the emperor of Austria had despatched Count Mempfer to Constantinople, to solicit the Grand Seignior to comply with the ultimatum of Russia.

The King of England's household, in actual pay, every day consists of 795 persons; 507 have salaries, which amount, in a year, to £102-259; 288 whose salaries are unknown, but probably average £150 each=£43,000. Total, £145,259; or $644,950. Besides these, there are a large number of footmen, undercooks, scullions, porters, hostlers, cowkeepers, &c. His own salary is about $5,000,000. That of the President of the United States, $25,000; or one two hundredth part of his Majesty's.

Boston News Letter.

The members of the University of Cambridge, (England) are four thousand eight hundred and sixty-six in number, and those of the University of Oxford, four thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, according to the respective Calendars (for 1826) of those great institutions.—*Walsh.*

The French papers received in London on the fourth of May state that new disorders had broken out in some of the Spanish provinces, and that Charles V. had been proclaimed at no great distance from the capital.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

A young man by the name of Tallman Olmsted, by occupation a tanner and shoemaker, left his parent about twenty-five years ago, and has not been heard of the last fifteen years. His aged mother, Mrs. Comfort Olmsted, now residing in the town of Durham, Greene, co. N. Y. requests information respecting him, and that printers in the United States would please notice this in their respective papers.

The Codorus.—The steam boat Codorus has succeeded in stemming the rapid current of the Susquehannah. A letter to the Editor of this paper, gives an account of her arrival, on the 20th ult. at Chenango Point, Broome County. Her ascent to this place had been considered perfectly visionary, and her arrival was therefore greeted with those demonstrations of joy, which such an event was well calculated to inspire. She is built of sheet iron; is about 60 feet in length, and 12 in width, and draws but 8 inches water. Her progress against the ordinary current has been about 5 miles an hour. The practicability of navigating the 'Serpentine River' almost to its source, has now been demonstrated.

A vein of arsenic has been discovered in Lewis, N. Y.

The people on board of the ship Criterion, on Monday, saw a whale in New-York Bay. An old whaler announced it a *sperm* whale. When crossing the spit in 11 feet water, it grounded, and got off with considerable difficulty, after which it pursued its course up Amboy Channel. Seeking Nantucket in a wrong direction.

Wm. Hogan, late Catholic priest in Philadelphia, was on the 21st ult. admitted to practice as an Attorney, in the several courts of South Carolina.

A schooner in her passage across Lake Erie, from Detroit to Cleaveland, discovered two men and one woman on one of the small islands, to which they had escaped from the wreck of their vessel on a reef of rocks. They had subsisted for five days and nights upon roots and herbs, and had succeeded in attracting attention by raising a shirt on a pole.

The Congress of Colombia have passed a law forbidding persons to enter the monastic life under the age of twenty-five years.

As an illustration of the proposition that "example is no warning," it is said two men were committed to Warwick gaol, Eng. for robbing a shepherd of 20 pounds, while Ford, a murderer, was hanging in their sight.

Cure of a deaf and dumb child.—A boy, ten years old, who had been completely deaf from infancy, by simply injecting air through the Eustachian tube which leads from the throat into the cavity of the tympanum or drum of the ear. This is an operation which might probably succeed in similar cases; and from the account given of it, it appears to have been accomplished without any inconvenience.

A Grand Jury in S. Carolina has presented the not finishing of the Lunatic Asylum. It has cost $70,000; but for want of $10.000 more, remains unfinished, useless and deteriorating.

The number of students in the Ontario Female Seminary, is stated to be already between sixty and seventy.

It has been ascertained by experiment that linseed oil, being washed over trees previously to their budding out, will render them impervious to frost.

Connecticut Legislature.—The General Assembly of Connecticut closed their session on Friday last. We learn from a member that the Hon. James Lanman and the Hon David Daggett, were appointed Judges of the Supreme Court. The State Prison is located at Wethersfield, and Messrs, J. Russ, J. S. Peters, and M. Wells appointed to superintend erecting suitable buildings. Much important business has been continued to the next session.

[*Conn. Obs.*

Indian Expenditures.—The expenditures of the United States for the benefit of the Indians in the year 1824, amounted to $424,978, in 1825 to $671,470. The bills reported in the House of Representatives during the late session, appropriated for those objects sums amounting to $1,247,716, a part of which, however, have probably not become laws.

Mr Randolph has given notice that his speeches will be published this Summer. They will perhaps be prepared, if not printed in London. Our Senators will know whether they are the same delivered. Mr. Walsh conceives the sketches given not exaggerations, but short of the originals in what is offensive.—*Bost Pal.*

Manumission of slaves.—The Society of Friends in North Carolina, at their annual meeting in autumn last formed an agreement to liberate and send out of the country all the slaves in their possession who might wish to accept of freedom on the condition of leaving the States. Since that time the project has been pursued with such industry, that arangements are already made for the manumission and removal of about five hundred and forty persons. These will leave behind them in the hands of the society, only a few individuals whose feelings bind them to the country in which their husbands, wives or children are owned by masters that no inducements they can offer will prevail upon them to sell.

One hundred and twenty are about to embark for Hayti in a vessel from Baltimore; three hundred and sixteen are going to the colony in Africa; and about one hundred in wagons to Ohio or Indiana, all at the expense of the society.

Besides these, the society have already sent sixty-four coloured persons to Ohio, and fifty-eight to Africa.—*D. Adv.*

EMANCIPATION IN THE U. S.

In a late number of his journal, the Editor of the Baltimore Courier introduces the following paragraph.

It is a consoling fact, and should be animating to the heart of every philanthropist that the cause of African freedom is hourly gaining ground—that in various ways emancipation advances. The slave holding states gradually relax the severity of their laws. Legislative prohibition follows in the rear of this abominable commerce, be it foreign or domestic, and where it is allowed, it is put under more provisionary guard than it formerly has been, rendering it more difficult and precarious. While this is going on, on the part of the slave traders, the blacks themselves are taught the elements of liberty; the blessings of a regulated freedom;—the arts, and in some instances the sciences, to respect themselves, and to learn the rights of human beings all serving to prepare the way for that glorious emancipation which is so evidently in process.

Ship Canal between Galway and Dublin.

Our readers have no doubt, been gratified by learning that the grand juries of the city and county of Galway have agreed to resolutions, strongly recommending a ship canal between Galway and Dublin. This is a project, the completion of which would occasion such important benefits to Ireland, and the shipping interests of the nation generally, that we should expect resolutions of similar import to those of the Galway juries would be adopted by every county in Ireland, but particularly by those through which the contemplated canal would run.

Facility of Internal Intercourse in England.—Some common yet curious calculations, evince the singular facility and frequency of this intercourse. The mail coaches of England ran over 12,000 miles in a single night, half the circumference of the globe! A newspaper published in the morning, is on the same night read 120 miles off! The two penny post revenue of London is said to equal the whole post-office revenue of France! The traveller going at night from London, sleeps on the second night 400 miles off! The length of canal navigation in the vicinage of London, is computed to equal the whole canal navigation of France.

Infant Schools.—A meeting was held in New York a few days since, His Excy. Goy. Clinton in the chair, to take measures for the establishment of infant schools in that city. After some explanations by the chairman, and the reading of an interesting document on the subject by Professor Griscom, it was resolved "that the establishment of *infant schools* in the city of New York is an object of great importance and ought to be encouraged,' and a committee was appointed to report hereafter a suitable plan for this purpose.—*Vt. Chron.*

The Roman Catholic have, in the United States, ten Colleges and Ecclesiastical Seminaries, besides twenty-four Convents and other religious associations distributed over the several dioceses.

The amount of donations to the American Board, acknowledged in the Missionary Herald, for June, is $4,724 13, besides legacies, clothing, &c.——The amount of donations to the United Foreign Missionary Society, from March 16th to April 30th, acknowledged in the same, is $2,300 17.

MARRIED,

At Manlius, lately, by the Rev. Mr. Bulkley, Mr. CYRUS HAWLEY, merchant, to Miss HELEN GOLD, of Pompey.

DEATHS.

At Whitestown, on the 13th inst. after a long and painful illness, HARRIET LEWIS, daughter of Mr. Chas. Lewis, aged 20 years.

At Vienna, on the 15th inst. with the typhus fever, MARY, daughter of Dea. Oramon Tuttle, aged 13.

At Windham, May 29th, Widow ELIZABETH DYER, aged 72, relict of the late Col. Thomas Dyer.

For 18 years she had been a professor of religion. Her attachment to the fundamental doctrines of the gospel was strong, and her life corresponded with her Christian profession. She was not without repeated opportunities for the trial of her faith in God, being called to bury her husband and eight children, who had grown up to years of maturity. The calamity which, in the providence of God, terminated her life was most distressing. But under all the pain she endured, (and she suffered much in the last few months of her life,) she was remarkably resigned and patient, happy in God, and strong in hope of a blessed immortality. She became more and more weaned from the world, and often said that "she would exchange places with no mortal on earth;" that "she wished nothing altered in her case." Her surviving children relations and friends have therefore great consolation in her death.

At Northampton, very suddenly, PAUL LONG, an aged colored man, who has been several years blind, and was a pensioner of the United States. He sustained the character of a very sincere and devoted professor of religion in the church in that place.

A CARD.

The Rev. RALPH CUSHMAN, of Manlius, presents his grateful acknowledgements to the ladies of his Society, who have presented him with THIRTY DOLLARS, to constitute him a Life-Member of the American Bible Society.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

(*Corrected Weekly.*)

NEW YORK.		
Jefferson County, Adams	1	dis
Niagara		
Washington & Warren, Sandy Hill	1	
Barker's Exchange, New York	uncertain	
Bank of Plattsburgh		
Chenango	1 a 1	1-2
Mohawk	1 a 1	1-2
Central	1 a 1	1-2
Auburn	1 a 1	1-2
Ontario	1 a 1	1-2
Utica	1 a 1	1-2
Newburgh Branch	1 a 1	1-2
Rochester	1 a 1	1-2
Columbia—Hudson	1 a	58
Green County—Catskill	1 a	
Catskill Bank— do	1 a	
Geneva	3-4 a	
Mechanics & Farmers', Albany	1	
State Bank, do under $20	1	
Bank of Albany, under $20	1	
Orange Co. Bank, Goshen	1 a 1	1-2
All other Banks in this state		par
CONNECTICUT.		
New Haven		par
Bridgeport		par
Norwich		par
Thames Bank, Norwich		par
Fairfield Co. Bank, Norwalk	1-2	dis
Eagle Bank, New Haven		broke
Derby		
All other banks in this state	3-4 a 1	di
RHODE ISLAND.		
All the banks in this state	1 a	dis
MASSACHUSETTS.		
Banks in the city of Boston	1-2 a 1	dis
Springfield	1-2 a	
All other Banks in the State	1 a	1-2
MAINE.		
Wiscasset		broke
Hallowell and Augusta		broke
Castine		broke
All other banks in this state	1 a	dis
NEW HAMPSHISE.		
All the banks in the state	1 a	dis
VERMONT.		
All the Banks in the state	1 a	dis
CANADA.		
Bank of Upper Canada		dis
All others	2 1-2 a 3	
NEW JERSEY.		
State Bank at Camden	1 a 1	1-2 dis
Cumberland Bank, Bridgeton	1 a 1	1-2
Farmers' Bank, Mount Holly	1 a 1	1-2
Salem Steam Mill & Banking Co.	1 a 1	1-2
Notes of the above under $5	1-2	
Lombardy and Protection		
State Bank at Trenton		
All others in the State		par
PENNSYLVANIA.		
Banks in Philadelphia		par
Chester Co.—Chester	1 a 1	1-2 dis
Delaware Co.—do	1 a 1	1-2
Farmers' Bank, Lancaster	1 a 1	1-2
Harrisburgh	1 a 1	1-2
Norristown	1 a 1	1-2
Easton	1 a 1	1-2
Germantown	1 a 1	1-2
Northampton	1 1-2	
Notes of the above under $5	1 1-2	
Silver Lake—Montrose		
Lancaster		
Farmers Bank—Hulmville	1 a 1	1-2
York Bank—Little York	1 a 1	1-2
Gettysburg	1 a 1	1-2
Chambersburg	1-2	
Carlisle	1-2	
Pittsburgh	2	
Reading	1-2	
Greensburg	8	
Brownsville	8	
New Hope	12	
Do signed J. Q. Leake Cash'r.	1	
Other Banks in the state	15 a 95	
MICHIGAN		
Bank of Michigan.		dis

NEW GOODS.

No. 36, Genesee Street.

THE subscriber is now receiving a general assortment of Dry Goods, suitable for the season; also 50 crates Crockery and Glass Ware with a few chests Tea, and a few barrels Brown Sugar, Molasses, &c. &c. which he offers for sale on reasonable terms at wholesale or retail. A small share of public patronage will be thankfully received.

OREN CLARK.

Utica, 13th September, 1825. 79tf

FRESH TEAS.

80 CHESTS Skin Tea of the Splendid, Beaver, London Trader, Superior, and Addison's Cargoes.

10 Chests Old Hyson do.
15 Young do.
20 Carty Boxes, do
20 Chests Souchong and Bohea do.

for sale by J. C. HASTINGS & Co.

Utica December 20, 1825. 79tf

UTICA ACADEMY.

A TEACHER of Mathematics is employed in this Institution, who devotes his whole time to teaching in the different branches of Mathematical science. Particular attention will be given to young gentlemen, who wish to qualify themselves for *Canal Surveyors* and Engineers, or for Land Surveyors.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

D. PRENTICE, *Principal.*

November 28, 1825. 79tf

WINES & TEAS.

2 CASKS superior Port Wine,
1 " Old Madeira, do
1 " Sicily do
1 case Champaign, do
20 boxes Claret do

Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Black TEA, DRUGS & MEDICINE, Dye Woods, and Dyestuff, together with a general supply of GROCERIES. A. HICHCOCK.

83 Genesee Street

Utica, June 23 79tf

JOHN CAMP & Co. No. 98, Genesee street Wholesale and Retail Dealers in India, European, and American Dry Goods, Liquors and Groceries.

Cash and the highest prices paid for Pot and Pearl Ashes.

May, 24, 1826.

Poetry and Music.

"KINDLED ONLY AT THE SKIES."

A MOTHER'S PRAYER.

Father of all! whose love has given
The boon that lifts my thoughts to heaven!
Teach me to guard with watchful care
The treasure thou hast sent me here.
And while my purest feelings flow,
With warm affection's fullest glow;
Oh! let thy strength pervade my heart,
And teach me all a mother's part.
This cherished babe which fills my arms,
And cheers me with its opening charms,
Is thine in life, is thine in death!
Its earliest, and its latest breath
Came, and must go at thy decree—
Its life is only lent to me!
Then teach me with thy heavenly skill
To wait obediently thy will!
And while I train its thoughts to rise
From earth towards its native skies,
O may my trembling heart prepare
To yield it to thy heavenly care,
When thy sad messenger shall come
To bear it to its safest home.
But if thy mercy spares it now,
To childhood's bloom, to manhood's glow,
Still let thy precepts be its guide,
Still let thy law of love abide,
For none but those who own thy sway,
Can safely tread the narrow way.

DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS IN MUSIC.

NO. IV.

Sacred and Secular.—The same individual has been seldom found to excel, both in the sacred and secular departments of music: whether engaged in the capacity of teacher, or in that of executant or composer: And the reason is, that this would require the high cultivation of many distinct habits and faculties of the mind. To occupy any department of sacred music with entire success, requires, for instance, the cultivation of chasteness, simplicity, solemnity, pathos, sublimity—and these to such a degree, as that they shall become like the natural language of the man, and form a constituent portion of his mind. Nothing like superior excellence can be attained, short of this degree of cultivation: and the man who has passed through it, is then prepared, if not deficient in natural talents, to teach, to execute or to compose, as the case may be, with all the facility of one who is communicating with his friends in his own native dialect.

But in secular music, the properties to be cultivated are chiefly of the opposite character. Solemnity, pathos and sublimity must here, for the most part, give place to sprightliness, gaiety, elegance, intricacy, and the display of talent. And here, too, as in the other department, the properties must be so far cultivated as to become in a measure identified with the man.

This statement shows the reason why the sacred and secular departments ought not to be attempted by the same individual. The properties to be cultivated must enter into the character of the man; and assume the nature of fixed and settled habits. And to suppose that these properties can be of a contradictory character, is to suppose that a man may at the same time be habitually solemn and lightminded, pathetic and playful, sublime and trivial in his feelings; which is to suppose impossibilities.

It is true that by the same process in which a man acquires the habit of personating others, in dramatic representation, he may at length come to be able to address himself in music, to the different emotions of his auditors: still it must be recollected that the classes of emotion which occupy sacred and secular music, are chiefly contradictory; and that even the pathos and the sublimity which occasionally enter into secular music, are different from that pathos and sublimity which belong to the church: so that to say the least, all the habitudes of mind which the secular musician acquires, will be at variance with those which are indispensable to sacred music. The single circumstance that the exhibition of talent is every where calculated upon in the one department, & discountenanced in the other, must suffice to fix a visible line of demarkation between them. The modest cultivator of psalms and anthems, has always of course been excluded from the dramatic orchestra: & there is even greater reason why the secular musician should not be suffered to take the lead in church music. In the present state of the art, he may often boast of superior skill: but, until he can entirely change the nature of his habits, he will be perpetually liable to misapply his skill in every department of church music. He will be constantly substituting display and intricacy for pathos and simplicity, and introducing sprightliness and gaiety where the most entire gravity and solemnity should reign: and even when his own better judgment would dictate a different course, his habits will still in a great measure prevail.

For the confirmation of this statement, we have only to look into the specimens of sacred music which have been furnished by eminent composers for the theatre; and to become occasional listeners to a corresponding class of executants. Even the compositions of Handel notwithstanding time has greatly added to their gravity, are often found to need much pruning and change of adaptation; and later masters, such as Haydn, Mozart, &c., have not hesitated to throw the tone and spirit of secular music into all their oratorios and services for the church; and this has been acknowledged by many of their admirers who were not wanting in critical sagacity, or overstocked with pious sensibility. [*See Lives of Haydn & Mozart.*] So true is this remark, that not a psalm-tune or service which bears the name of these masters, and has been set to English words, is presented, so far as we are acquainted, in its original dress. And, as to a corresponding class of executants, we leave it to the decision of every one who has heard them, whether their style of performance partakes more of the character of Christian piety, or of the nature of personal exhibition and display. Talents, we acknowledge them to have; and in the present low state of church music, we see not how their occasional assistance is to be dispensed with: but let us beware how we give the *direction* into their hands: and if we have the least regard to the best interests of the art, let us exercise a constant supervision over them.

These remarks must, however, be understood with some limitation in favor of those who make humble pretensions in music. In the present state of things, the services of such men are important; and they cannot always be confined to a single department.

Miscellaneous.

THE COTTAGE IN THE WOOD.

"It was on a fearful winter's night, that I received a summons to visit the cottage in the wood. The swell of the distant lake, as it dashed against the rocks of Underwald, sounded with a dismal echo through the chill and piercing blast. At intervals, too, the sleet fell, mixed with a penetrating rain. Even the savage tenants of the wilds seemed to cower at the tempest; for not a cry was heard from the wolf of the evening, and the bear was silent in her fastness. We had shut our doors about us; the casement was closed; the candle lighted; the hearth cheerful from the blaze of some fir faggots which had been sent us by our kind neighbor the woodman; and my little grandson had just taken the Bible that we might conclude the day as became the disciples of the Man of sorrows. He had read the passage, in our usual course, Matth. xiv.; 'The ship was now in the midst of the sea, tossed with waves, for the wind was contrary. And in the fourth watch of the night, Jesus went unto them walking on the sea. And when the disciples saw him walking on the sea they were troubled, saying, It is a spirit: and they cried out for fear. But straightway Jesus spake unto them, saying, Be of good cheer: it is I, be not afraid:'—when there came a loud rap to the door. Involuntarily I exclaimed, repeating what I had heard, 'It is I, be not afraid.' I could not but apprehend some evil tidings; yet, I knew that the Lord God reigned. Whatever might occur, I trust, I was not unprepared to recognize therein the hand of Him who worketh all things after the counsel of his own will, and to bow in resignation to his just and righteous dispensation. As the door was opened to admit the stranger, again I repeated, clinging to the promise, 'It is I, be not afraid!'

"'Mr. D.' said the stranger, 'is dying, and wants you, Mr. Ivan.'

"'Come in,' I said to the trembling child, a fine boy, the son of a neighbor who assisted Bethlin in the cultivation of his little farm; 'Come in, Robin, and warm yourself, the night is cold, and sit by the fire till I get myself ready to go with you.'

"'O it is, indeed sir, a dreadful night!' the boy replied. 'I was very nearly blown over the rocks at the top of the glen. The lake, too, is roaring louder than I ever heard it before; and, indeed, all seems to say to me that something is going to happen to my dear good master.' And he wept as he spoke.

"'Don't cry, Robin,' I said, 'don't cry. It is God's will, Robin; and we must submit with patience to what he ordains. You will lose a good master, Robin, if the Lord removes my venerable friend. But fear not; though father and mother should forsake you, the Lord will take you up.'

"'So my dear master has often told me,' answered the child; and again he wept and sobbed. Bethlin had been complaining for some months. He did not, however, apprehend any thing serious. He had attended to his usual avocations, and had regularly visited the hills with his little flock. The intelligence, therefore, of his sudden seizure was rather unexpected. Yet, I felt that God doth all things well.

"I had now put on my mountain shoes; my cloak was girded about me; and my cap, that old and faithful companion in sun or showers, wind or rain, was placed over these hoary locks, and fastened by my daughter with an additional strap, to prevent the possibility of losing it from the tempestuousness of the night. Thus prepared, and attended by Larpin, who carried a lantern, not indeed for me to see with, but that they might be able to direct my steps, we proceeded towards the abode of Bethlin.

"The air was extremely chill, and the wind blew loud and high. The rain at intervals descended in torrents, and again a cold sleet beat against us, which made our journey both tedious and difficult. At length, however, through the assistance and protection of a gracious Providence, we reached in safety the cottage in the wood.

"We tapped gently at the sick man's door. It was opened by his wife: she took my hand, and affectionately clasped it; but to my question, 'How is Bethlin?' she was unable to reply. Without speaking, she led me to his bedside. He was breathing with difficulty; and I heard from time to time the convulsive gasp, the harbinger of dissolution. Life was ebbing rapidly away; yet all was peace. The sufferer had long walked with God; and though he did not expect, like Enoch, that he should not see death, still was that rest which the patriarch had attained without traversing the dreary valley through which he had to pass, displayed before the vision of his faith, and he was enabled to realize the blessedness which awaited him in the paradise of his Redeemer—that paradise, he wished no other, whither went his Saviour with the dying thief.

"'How are you, Bethlin?' after a little while, I inquired. He pressed my hand, which his wife had placed in his; and as soon as the struggles of nature permitted him to speak, he replied, 'Ivan, Ivan! Now is the time of trial: now will my faith be tried. Pray, Ivan, pray. Flesh and spirit are failing before him. O pray, Ivan, pray! Pray that my Lord may sustain me; and that as my day is, so may my strength be.'

"His day, indeed, was closing, and strength was of a truth supplied. Sweet was it to me, and reviving to hear what I then heard; I knelt and prayed, 'O Lord, maker of all things, judge of all men, with whom are the issues from death, and to whom it belongeth alone to chasten and to save, look, O look upon the sorrows of thy servant Bethlin, my brother; O let him behold the light of thy countenance, as revealed in the face of Jesus. Confirm him; and let his heart be strong. Enable him to give glory to thee; and, if it be thy will, let him leave behind him a testimony of his hope.—Lord, Jesus, remember him in this hour. In the afflictions of thy people, art thou not afflicted? And wert thou tempted in all things like as we? Have mercy, then, dear Redeemer, and proclaim thy grace. To thee hath been committed all power in heaven and in earth; let, then, thy power be known. Rebuke the enemy; and say to death, 'Be still!' that in the mortal strife, our brother may tell us, that, underneath him are thine everlasting arms.'

"Our prayer was granted. Bethlin revived, his mouth was opened, and he showed forth his Redeemer's praise.

"'Glory to thee my blessed Lord,' he said; 'Glory, glory be to thee. Thou hast made known thy loving kindness, and hast had mercy even on a guilty and polluted wretch like me. Many, many have been my transgressions; and long, long didst thou bear with me. I was a rebel against thy will and law, meriting only to be shut up under chains of darkness, and reserved as a monument of thy righteous indignation to the judgment of the great day. But thou didst break my bonds, and release me from the captivity of sin and death. Thy blood, O my Redeemer! thy precious, precious blood!'

"Nature seemed here exhausted, and Bethlin's lips were closed. But his eye, they told me, was brightened as if with a beam from heaven, while the celestial radiance shone upon his countenance. We waited about the bed in expectation that the spirit would soon take its flight. The efforts of the dying man to speak his Saviour's praise were manifest at intervals; and I heard such ejaculations as these—'Lord receive me!'—'I have a desire to depart!'—'O my Saviour, thou art mine, and I am thine!'—'Make haste; make no long tarrying, O my God!' His partner and myself, and the two lads, (for we alone were present,) were now kneeling beside the dying saint. Mrs. D. was weeping; and who could have refrained? My eyes ran down with tears, and the poor boys sobbed aloud. Robin especially was moved.—'O my master,' he would cry,' my dear master, must I lose you? must I hear no more your counsel, nor your friendly advice? O master, master, what will poor Robin do when you are gone?'

"The dying man heard him; and, calling the boy, he embraced him, and said, 'The Lord will be thy guide. Fear not, my child: He will never leave thee, nor forsake thee. I am going to thy Lord, and my Lord; to thy Father and to mine. And thither Robin, thou wilt follow me in his appointed time. Forget not, my child, all I have told thee. Remember thy Creator, remember thy Redeemer. Eternity, my child, is at hand; prepare then, O prepare to meet thy God!'—and he again embraced him.

"The lamp of life was now burning dimly. Every word our dear departing brother uttered appeared to come from the borders of the grave. Faint and more faint his accents reached us—now of praise, and again in prayer. The glories of that country whither he was going were already unfolding to his view; and the spirit, disengaging herself from fleshly ties, was on the wing of everlasting flight.

"His wife had now placed herself behind him, and was supporting his head, moistening his lips from time to time with some fluids which she had procured for the purpose. The final moment had at length arrived. The dying man caught my hand—indeed I believe it had not been withdrawn from his—and clasping it with an energy that surprised me, exclaimed, 'Ivan, He is coming! my Lord, my Lord is coming! In the clouds of heaven, I see him, with power and great glory! He calls me—I must attend him—and now, vain world, farewell—farewell for ever! Weep not, my friends; ere long you will join me—but, for a little while farewell.' These were the last words we could collect, though he seemed to be endeavouring for a few minutes longer to utter something; but what he said was to us only an indistinct murmur. He raised his hand, however, as they told me, and waved it over his head as in triumph, until his soul was with God.

"'He's at rest!' I heard his wife faintly whisper, 'Ivan, he is at rest.' In few words, I then returned thanks to that God who had sustained him, and given him the victory. We were all much affected; but our sorrow was alleviated by the sweetest hope. We wept, indeed; but while the tears fell we were comforted. Our own time was approaching; and we had a calm and delightful confidence, that not many suns would rise and set on the repose of our departed brother, before we also should be partakers of his joy."—*Eng. Mag.*

PROFANE SWEARING UNFASHIONABLE.

During the passage of one of the elegant Steamboats which ply between New-York and Albany, the present spring, a passenger came on board from one of the intermediate places, and whether he was influenced by the reception of diffusive stimulants, or prompted by an exuberance of animal spirits, he bounded about, and swore most roundly, descanting upon the fashions and news of the day, and accommodations of the boat, (which he admired) in general times, interlarding his remarks with many an oath. Every one knows that the society on board of a steamboat is quiet, and that the utmost urbanity and civility reigns; and that an interruption of that quiet interests the whole; so, in this case, the pain felt by the gentlemen passengers was such as to induce them to appoint a chairman, who was a respected member of the society of Friends; and, the cabin passengers, taking into consideration the coarseness, indecorum, and levity of the young man in question, he was accordingly called up, and reminded by the chairman, in terms of great propriety and kindness, of his breach of the laws of God and of man, of the laws of society, and the common claims of decency; that he must be assured that he was not on board of a fishing smack, nor was he in the forecastle, but in the company of gentlemen; and was bound by all considerations of honor, not to shock the feelings of those associated with him, by his ill-timed and profane use of vain and corrupt language; that if he should acknowledge that he made a blunder, in getting on board the wrong vessel, his passage money should be returned to him, and he be invited to join such company as might be more congenial to his attainments.—The young man, stung with feelings of remorse, bowed his head with shame, and remained virtually speechless during the remainder of the voyage.

[*Black Rock Gaz.*

The English Home Missionary Society employs 40 missionaries 31 of whom preach in 867 villages, and in 24 counties, among a population of 146, 330 souls, to 20,000 hearers. They have 63 Sunday Schools, in which 3062 children are taught by 314 teachers. There are 201 villages yet destitute in the vicinity of their stations—villages in which evangelical truth is not proclaimed by any denomination; and as far as numbers could be computed, these alone contain 64,613 inhabitants. In 9 stations the returns are not calculated.

[*Rec. & Tel.*

The Love of Christ.—The love of Christ constrains believers; it so binds and animates them, that they yield to all the influences which this divine Saviour is pleased to impart to them. It brings into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ; it makes them servants to righteousness: it says to this man, "Come," and he cometh; and to another, "Go," and he goeth.

Naples.—This country has again suffered from an earthquake. In the village of Tito, sixty houses were destroyed, and a great many others nearly so. Many lives were lost. At Polenza, not a house escaped damage,—the cathedral, hospitals, episcopal palace, and other public buildings, are nearly in ruins.

HASTINGS & TRACY,

HAVE just received at their store, No. 40, Genesee street, Utica, an extensive assortment of

BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

which they will sell at reduced prices, for cash; among which are the following:

BOOKS.

Horne's Introduction to the Bible,
Hebrew Bible, with points,
Alexander's Evidences of the Chr. religion,
Robinson's Wahl's Lexicon,
Cruden's Concordance,
Gregory's Letters,
Nettleton's Hymns,
Justina, or the will,
Wardlaw's Lectures,
Dwight's Theology, at $10 bound,
Cavallo's Philosophy,
Scottish Orphans,
Edwards against Chauncey,
Mittford's Greece,
Goldsmith's Nature displayed,
Moore's Life of Sheridan,
Count Segur's History of Bonaparte's Campaign in Russia,
A view of the History, Literature, and Religion of the Hindoos, by Rev. Wm. Ward, late Missionary, &c.
Clarke's Commentary on the N. Testament,
Scenes in America,
The complete works of Dr. Johnson,
Irving's Orations,
Winer's Greek Grammar of the N. Test.
Cecil's Works,
" Remains,
Jowett's Researches in Asia,
Tour around Hawaii,
Ernestie—View of the Human Heart,
Religious Scenes,
Lee's Revival Sermons,
Magee on the Atonement,
Susan Gray,
Jacob's Greek Reader,
Justice's Manual,
Day's Mathematics, &c. &c.

STATIONARY.

Ivory Paper; Bristoll Board; Silver Pencil Cases; Lead Pencils; Common Hair do.; Pith Paper; Fancy Paper, a variety of colors; Morocco do.; Embossed do.; Drawing do.: Water Paints, American and English; Penknives; Steel Pens; Glass Inkstands; Pocket do.; Wedgewood do.; Scissors; Pocket Combs; Mathematical Instruments; Gunter Scales; Dividers; Paints in separate cakes; Protractors; Pocket Books; Office Tape; Red and Black Sealing Wax; Wafer Stamps; Pink Saucers; Durable Ink; Maynard & Noyes' Ink Powder; Portable Pens; Quills; Red Ink Powder, &c. &c. &c.

PAPER, of various qualities and prices.

Imperial Writing,	
Royal	do.
Medium	do.
Folio Post	do.
Demy	do.
Cap	do.
Letter	do.

Utica, May 30, 1826.

Rensselaer Oswego Academy.

THIS institution, which was incorporated at the late session of the Legislature of this state, is now under the immediate direction of Mr. *Mason W. Southworth*, late of Hamilton College, a gentleman of good talents and fair character, and an able instructor. Parents and Guardians, who shall entrust Mr. Southworth with their scholars, may rest assured that he will make every exertion for their improvement, and that their morals will be strictly guarded. Terms of tuition, $3 per quarter for all the common branches of English studies, and $4 for Latin and Greek, and the higher branches of mathematics.

Board in good families may be had at the most reduced price.

The Trustees have full confidence in saying, that no institution of the kind in this section of country, offers superior advantages for improvement in the branches usually taught in Academies.

PETER PRATT,
AVERY SKINNER,
G. B. DAVIS,
D. R. DIXON,
ELIAS BREWSTER } Trustees.

Mexico, May 13, 1826.

Notice.

FOR the accommodation of those who wish to loan money for short periods, I will receive money in deposit at my Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 53, Genesee street, and allow interest at the rate of five percent per annum, for all sums that remain in my hands one month or more, giving the persons so depositing, liberty to draw their money at any time at sight. It is understood, however, that if the money is drawn out within one month, no interest will be allowed. WILLIAM CLARKE.

Utica, April 11, 1826. 93tf

SHELL COMBS.

AT a trifle more than half the former prices. Likewise, elegant Fig'd Silks, at 4 and 6d the yard, and upwards,—Just received by

THOMSON & LYMAN,

No. 34, Two doors below the Post Office.

6w98*may14

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers his services to his friends and the public, in posting Books—in all kinds of Conveyancing—obtaining Patents, &c. &c. Notices left at the office of Cochran and Hinman, Esqs. John St. will be promptly attended to. *JOHN BERNARD.*

Utica, June 6, 1682. 1tf

NO. 34.

THE subscribers are receiving the present week, their

SPRING STOCK

of English, French, and American Goods; Misses', Women's with extra crowns, Bolivar and Mens' LEGHORN HATS; Carpeting, Rugs, &c. which they will sell at unusually low prices. THOMPSON & LYMAN.

May, 1, 1825,

A few Bales assorted *COTTON YARN* of excellent quality, as above.

WHITESBORO' ACADEMY.

THE Trustees would inform the public, that this Seminary is now open for the reception of Students, under the tuition of Mr. C. CHITTENDEN BALDWIN, who graduated at Hamilton College in 1823; and who comes with recommendations of high standing, as a gentleman of fair character, and distinguished classical attainments.

L. BERRY, *Clerk of Trustees.*

Whitesboro', May 2, 1825. 79tf

M. HITCHCOCK, has constantly on hand a large assortment of Drugs and Medicine, Dye Wood and Dye Stuff, Paints and Oil, Liquors and Groceries; Wholesale and Retail.

Feb 3. 1824. 3tf

For Sale,

THE HOUSE AND LOT situated in the villlage of Utica, at the lower end of Broad street, nearly opposite the Dry Dock, and near the contemplated Basin. The house is convenient for two families, or for four small families; having four square rooms, four closets, two small bed-rooms, two bed-presses, two clothes-presses, with a Cellar under the whole, and an oven and fire-place in the Cellar. The house is new and in good repair. For terms inquire of CHAS. SLAWSON,

At J. C. DELONG'S Morocco Factory.

Utica, May 2d, 1826.

Notice is hereby given to the owner or owners of the Lot No 104, on a Map of the Village of Utica, made by Calvin Guiteau, Esq. together with the buildings thereon, now in the possession of Benjamin Ballou, that the payment of forty dollars and fifty cents, at which sum, John R. Bleeker is assessed for pitching and paving in front of the same, is required by the Trustees of the said village, to be made to the Treasurer of said village; and in default of said payment, the right and title of said John R. Bleeker, will be sold at public auction, on the 12th day of October next, at the house of Gurdon Burchard in said village, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, for the lowest term of time that any person shall offer to take the same in consideration of advancing the sum assessed on the same, with interest thereon, the cost of appraisement and advertising. H. W. OSBURN, *Collector.*

Utica, April 11, 1826. 6m93

Notice is hereby given to the owner or owners of the Lot No. 52, as distinguished on a Map of the Village of Utica, made by Calvin Guiteau, Esq. together with the buildings thereon, now in the possession of the Executors of Andrew Merrell, deceased, that the payment of forty dollars and fifty cents, at which sum, John R. Bleeker is assessed for pitching and paving in front of the same; is required by the Trustees of the village of Utica, to be made to the Treasurer of said village; and in default of said payment, the right and title of said John R. Bleeker, in and to said lot, will be sold at public auction, on the 12th day of October next at the house of Gurdon Burchard, in the village of Utica, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, for the lowest term of time at which any person shall offer to take the same in consideration of advancing the sum assessed on the same, with interest thereon, the costs of appraisement and advertising. H. W. OSBURN, *Collector.*

Utica, April 11, 1826. 6m93

BY virtue of a power contained in a Mortgage executed by Eber P. Hale to Thomas E. Clark, bearing date November 1st, 1825 for securing the payment of the sum of two thousand dollars and interest as therein mentioned—Default having been made in the payment of a part of said sum and interest, I shall expose for sale at public auction or vendue, as the law directs, on the 25th day of November next, at the house called Shepard's hotel, in Utica, at ten o'clock, A. M. of that day, the following described parcel of land, situate on the corner of John & Genesee or Main streets, in Utica, viz. All that certain lot of land known and distinguished on a map of the village of Utica, made by C. C. Broadhead, Esq. for the representatives of Rutger Bleecker, as lot number two in the subdivision of lots number 88 and 89, and begins on the southerly line of Main street at the N. E. corner of subdivision number one, and runs from thence along the easterly bounds of said subdivision south 27 degrees 30 minutes west thirty feet to the southeasterly corner thereof; thence south 62 degrees 30 minutes east eighteen feet to the westerly line of the gangway now John street; thence along the same north 27 degrees 30 minutes east thirty feet to the said southerly line of Main street; thence along the same north 62 degrees 30 minutes west eighteen feet to the place of beginning, as by reference to said Map of said subdivision on file in the county clerk's office, will more fully appear. May 15, 1826.

THOMAS E. CLARK.

TERMS OF THE THIRD VOLUME OF THE WESTERN RECORDER.

I. The WESTERN RECORDER will be issued on Tuesday of each week, commencing with the first Tuesday in Jan. 1826.

II. It will be put to subscribers at Two Dollars in advance, or if paid within three months from the time of subscribing; or Two Dollars and fifty Cents if paid after the expiration of three months.

III. To persons becoming responsible for ten copies or more, a reasonable discount will be allowed.

IV. No subscription will be received for a less term than one year; and as the price is now reduced to the lowest possible state, the publishers will be under the necessity of adhering strictly to the above terms.

☞The postage must be paid on all communications addressed to the Editor or Publishers.